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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 12, 1920.

SHOP STEWARD ORGANIZATION
STATUS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT
NOLAN ON ANTI-STRIKE LAW
CANDY MAKERS WAGES LOW
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. B. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoofers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 28—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 636 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 208 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1920

No. 6

Metal Trades Strike

The fifth month of the bay cities shipyard strike finds the ranks of the strikers holding fast and all organized labor lined up to support the strikers in the greatest industrial battle in the history of the Pacific Coast.

"The strike was never in better condition than it is today," declared Frank C. Miller, secretary of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council. "Our Council represents the skilled shipyard and foundry workers of the bay district and the employers have learned that they cannot operate without our consent and aid.

"Production in the foundries and shipyards is at a standstill. The employers cannot get skilled men to take the place of the workers on strike. A few yards have been able to get a fair supply of laborers; but they have not been able to get enough mechanics to provide work for the laborers. The result is that seven yards have been forced to discharge laborers that they have been to great expense and trouble to get.

"One large shipyard in Oakland that employed several thousand men before the strike now has less than 400 men. Of these but five are skilled. Other shipyards are in the same predicament. I daily expect to see some of them closed. As it is they are producing little, if anything. They keep their yards open merely to deceive the public and our workers.

"Labor of the entire Pacific Coast is backing us with a splendid solidarity. Hulls that the shipyards of the bay district cannot complete because of the shortage of skilled workers are being sent to southern cities for completion. Without exception the southern workers have refused to work on these hulls.

"Labor is aroused to the issue. We are fighting not only for the existence of our own organization but for the preservation of union labor principles. The employers would like to destroy our organization and to deny us the rights to organize and to bargain collectively. Organized labor is determined that this shall not be done."

The San Francisco Labor Council has sent a circular letter to every central labor body in the United States and Canada asking for financial assistance to carry on the strike. This is the first time that San Francisco has appealed for funds from outside its own workers.

The strike is characterized as "a great battle against organized capital for the preservation of organized labor in this district." The appeal is signed by William T. Bonsor and John A. O'Connell, president and secretary, respectively, of the San Francisco Labor Council. Several paragraphs of the appeal follow:

"Approximately 40,000 metal tradesmen have been on strike against eight shipyards and the metal trades shops in this vicinity since October 1, 1919, and are now conducting a great battle against organized capital for the preservation of organized labor in this district.

"The strike was forced upon the metal workers by the action of the shipyard owners and the California Metal Trades Association, who repudiated an agreement signed by their representatives, local union representatives and officers, of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor on August 16, 1919. The agreement repudiated by the employers provided for an increase in wages of eight cents per hour for all employees of shipyards and metal trades shops.

"The striking men are today making a valiant fight and are making tremendous sacrifices for the cause of organized labor. They must be supported with sufficient funds with which to feed and house their wives and children. We are collecting all the money that is possible here for this purpose, but because of the large number of men involved the sum is insufficient.

"San Francisco has never asked for financial assistance before, but has always responded nobly when calls for assistance have been received from our brothers in trouble elsewhere. Will you help us to win one of labor's most vital struggles? If so, send us money at once.

"Instruct the secretary of your Central Labor Council immediately to draft a strong letter to your affiliated unions requesting them to dig down until it hurts. This must be done, and at once, to win the greatest industrial struggle ever waged on the Pacific Coast."

SHOP STEWARD ORGANIZATION.

The shop steward system is in successful operation in all the leading hotels and restaurants of San Francisco, insofar as they are subject to the jurisdiction of Waiters' Union No. 30. Its mode of operation is applicable to any industry where 25 or more persons of the same craft are employed. The rules governing the waiters under this system read as follows:

1. Employees shall elect a shop committee, to be composed of one working member of each department in the establishment. Should the establishment consist of less than three departments, the employees shall elect at least three members to the committee.

2. The chairman of the shop committee shall be known as the shop steward.

3. Election for shop committees shall be held every three months, by secret ballot. Members of the committee can be withdrawn by majority vote of the shop meeting, or the department.

4. Result of elections shall be announced in open meeting of the union, and the chairman then to make the proper appointment of the men as representing the men and the union.

5. The shop committee shall be recognized as the authority to take up all grievances that may occur between employees and employers or their representatives. Employers or their representatives shall in no way discriminate against any committee or anyone that may be elected to represent the employees.

6. When difficulties arise, between members and departmental chiefs or between members and employers or their agents, the member or members shall report same to one of the members of the shop committee, this committee member to call in and advise with the other members of the committee. Having come to the conclusion that the grievance or difficulty needs attention, they shall get in touch with the proper representative of the employer and if possible adjust the matter. On these occasions the shop steward shall act as spokesman, either alone or with the committee. (This does not apply to changes in hours or wages, or working conditions in general, or creating new demands or conditions. This is a matter reserved for action in the union. It does apply to wage scales in effect.)

7. If no satisfaction is received for the member or members involved through the shop com-

mittee, the matter should be immediately reported to the proper officer of the union, and he in turn take the matter up with the employer, accompanied with at least one member of the shop committee, preferably the chairman. If still no satisfaction or adjustment is obtained the matter shall then be taken up by the union as a whole.

8. No strike or lockout shall occur until the foregoing procedure is carried out.

9. If after an investigation an employee is found to have been unjustly discharged, he shall be reinstated and paid by the company for the time lost. No employee shall be discharged without being advised of the reason therefor.

10. The employees agree that they will inform any employee who is deliberately doing unsatisfactory work that his services are not satisfactory.

11. Shop stewards in conjunction with shop committees have power to call shop meetings after consulting with proper officer of the union. No meetings shall be held at the shop. All meetings to be held at headquarters of the union, unless otherwise ordered by the union.

12. Shop committee or shop stewards are the representatives of the men employed in that particular shop and are so authorized to act in their capacity for the union and are recognized as such by the employer.

When commencing work in a new job, it is the duty of members to find out who the shop steward is, present himself to him, show his membership book in the union, and so become acquainted. This will be of great advantage to all concerned.

Remember, it is nice to be known amongst strangers as being O. K. with the union of your trade, when you are starting on a new job.

The shop committee work is no "cinch" nor is there much "glory" in it, nor "compensation." The duties are manifold, difficult, and often very disagreeable. Do not pester the committee with every little thing, and at no time during working hours (emergency excepted). Give the committee your wholehearted support, while they act; if you do not like the committee or one of its members, vote against them next time and help to elect those whom you think more competent. But don't knock. Suggestions are welcome. Complaints, when justified, should be made. Information is desired at all times. But please be brief.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

The San Francisco Labor Council has been officially advised that the unions involved in the strike against the Overland Automobile Company in Toledo, Ohio, have called off the strike and returned to work for the purpose of "re-organizing the plant." The public, however, is asked to continue the boycott of the Overland autos.

DEATHS.

The following members of trade unions passed away last week: Richard R. Riordan of the typographical, Raymond Joseph Donohue of the post office clerks, Joseph K. Vahinin of the marine firemen, Claude C. Wilson of the Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85.

If you haven't—register now.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR

OVERALLS and WORK SHIRTS**STATUS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.**

By John E. Bennett.

(Ninth Article; Book Rights Reserved.)

The Cause of the Centripetal Trend.

The American Woolen Company of Lawrence, Mass., has, the dispatches tell us, inaugurated a system of retail stores at its four mills in that town, in its effort to reduce the cost of living to its 15,000 employees. These stores will sell supplies at prices much lower than those of the local merchants.

In fact the company will sell goods at cost, that is, without profit, limiting the sales to its employees. The reason it will do so is because if it does not it must raise the wages of its hands; and if it does this it must raise the prices of its goods; and this will tend to limit its sales; whereas if it can hold down its prices it will have an advantage over whatever competitors it may have in the market who, through failing to add supply stores to their plants, must accede to demands of their laborers for higher wages.

Of course the adding of a mercantile branch to the woolen mills will not disturb the forces moving in society to increase prices. Prices will continue rising, just as they have been rising since 1896,—going up with a long leg and dropping back with a short leg, thus always advancing. It will very shortly occur that the mills will have to raise prices in their stores; and then they must needs follow with raise of wages.

The cheapened supplies to the employees through waiver by the company of store profits can, therefore, only be temporary, the interval being brief. What shall have really been effected will not be a lessening of prices, but a concentration of business. Through the company becoming a purveyor of merchandise to its laborers there is put out of business scores, probably hundreds, of stores of various kinds in the town, whose merchants cannot sell without profit and who have been earning their livings through selling to the employees of the mills. These merchants are made disco-operative with society; they are unemployed. And with them go large numbers of other operators who were dependent upon them; the wholesaler and jobber must go, for the mills will buy largely from the primary sources of supply,—the farms and factories beyond the town. So with the wagon makers, the fixture makers, the builders, and so on, those who in one capacity or another served the merchant, these all, or about all, will now be put out of business, while the mills have absorbed an immense new trade which they do not want, which they are not best fitted to conduct, and from which they make no profit, save in the indirect way of temporarily not being compelled to raise wages.

Here we have an illustration of the operation of the Protective System in grouping the people in society against each other, as we noted in the seventh article. Business in Lawrence becomes centralized and concentrated in the hands of large capital at the woolen mills, and this



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whirl throws off into non-co-operation, or unemployment, large numbers of social units, or persons. The competitors of the Lawrence Mills will not be bested in the market through any such operation as this. They will also put in supply stores with the same injury to the business of their towns. The force which compels this concentration of industry I call the Centripetal Trend.

Before the war the Trend had made less business than there were people, everywhere throughout the country. Business generally was on a cut-throat basis. The manufacturers of San Francisco were bitterly complaining of being under-sold in their own market by Eastern competitors, and were constructing devices to present to the Legislature for placing this or that type of tax upon products imported from beyond the State, on the ground that the Milwaukee or Chicago producer while selling in the free market of California, had a hundred advantages in cheapness of his costs, and was not burdened with local taxation. In this behalf the Supervisors of San Francisco submitted to the people a charter amendment providing a bonus of 10 per cent to be paid by the city under certain conditions to local producers. And where the force of the State was not practicable to divert business from the stranger to the home man, sentiment was stirred through the installation of home industry leagues. The prediction was freely made throughout the press that within ten years protective tariffs would be at the border of every State in the Union.

The war, introducing, as war does, a counteracting influence to the Centripetal Trend, dissipated this tendency with abundance of business; but today the condition is fast returning. It is reappearing, however, under another form; for while its quality in 1914 was to shut the people of California away from the people of Chicago by a demand on our part to keep out the goods of the East, it is at present shutting the people of Chicago away from us through increasing the rates of transportation, so that it is becoming impracticable to either ship goods or take passage for other than limited distances. This is disclosed by the fact that in 26 months of Government control of the railroads, the deficit averaged nearly \$30,000,000 per month; and now that the roads have been returned to their owners the rates will have to be greatly increased. And while the rates of transportation are rising so that Chicago cannot ship us goods, the prices of those goods are rising so that if she did ship them we could not buy them.

The effect of these operations is to isolate people from each other. This is going on everywhere throughout society under the Protective System, within nations and without nations in hundreds of ways, people in groups or as individuals being made disco-operative,—prevented from doing business,—with each other.

Now, people in society can only exist through co-operation, or as we call it, serving each other. Should we make the people of San Francisco disco-operative with all the people beyond their borders, all herein would soon be starving. And where there is ever present and everywhere operating a force which makes it continuously more and more difficult for the people to co-operate, that is a force which is moving to enslave them. And this means that it is moving to reduce their population.

What then is this force, this Centripetal Trend? How does it arise, where does it reside, how does it operate to produce its pressure?

It is due to the failure by society to orderly use the earth. That is, in its use of the earth society disobeys the second of the seven laws of nature in sociology—the law of order. It so fails by not using the land fully, fittingly, appropriately, so that the proper volume of product is obtained from each piece of land which society embraces, and turned into society.

But how can we tell what is full or fitting use of a piece of land? Nature indicates this by depositing value upon land. This value varies from piece to piece. The difference between a piece of land having value and a piece having no value, is that the valuable piece admits of people co-operating through its use, while the land without value does not.

On this lot on Montgomery street there are sheltered a hundred people at work co-operating with ten thousand beyond the borders of the lot. They can so co-operate because this land has value. On the rocky summit of the Sierras there is a similar area which has no value. These people could not so co-operate on that tract. To so co-operate they must needs be close to the harbor, close to the railroad, close to the telegraphs and telephones, close to the people in the big building across the way, and so on, all of which expressions of society they would be remote from if situated on the summit.

The degree which it is possible for people to co-operate through use of a piece of land measures the extent of its value. That is to say: across the way yonder there is a vacant lot which has just sold for \$6000 per front foot. The reason why it is worth that much is that it is fitted to have built upon it a ten-story office building. And the reason it would stand such a building is that because of its site, or the particular position of its space in society, such number of people would come on that lot to co-operate with society as would fill a building of that size, if one were there to accommodate them. Out on Thirty-second street there is a lot of the same area; but it does not contain the power to enable such number of people to co-operate upon it. Hence it has no such value as the lot down town.

Thus we see what value in land is: It is a potential resident in the land which enables the user of the land to co-operate with society in higher ways than he could do without such potential.

People cannot co-operate with each other without the use of valuable land. That is, without the use of land, plus value in land, or social value. This does not mean that they cannot use land to the extent of their subsistence without the land having value, for they can. In such cases the land would have utility, but no value. Value only arises where use of land involves co-operation with society. The great continent of North America was settled up by people who moved upon lands having utility but no value. And they remained for a time on those lands practically without co-operation with society, though from the produce of their labors upon the soil they were well fed and clothed. As soon, however, as the country was settled, and transportation facilities came in, the lands took on value. A tract of land therefore which with ordinary diligence and intelligence employed upon it will not yield its user more than a bare living, has no value, notwithstanding its owner may be holding it at a considerable price.

Thus it is not the land, but the value in land

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which enables land to be used co-operatively. Having no value it may be used by the individual, and to the length of sustaining himself, but if he uses it to co-operate with society, as where he sells his product at a profit, so that he earns more than the wages of the lowest grade of laborer thereupon, it possesses value.

Since, therefore, with free land gone, men to subsist must co-operate, and to co-operate they must have access to land bearing value, to hold out of use value in land, or social value, is to deny co-operation with society to those persons who would be using that land if it were employed.

And when we consider that this power in the land imports the presence in society of some persons who can use that power, then we see that the value in land is a negative potentiality and complements the positive potentiality in someone in society who could use the land. And if there be no such person in society capable of using the land in a way fitting to its alleged value, it has no such value. Thus land held as an aviation park and priced accordingly where aviation did not exist in the country, could have no value for such purpose and the fact that at some future time aviation would be pursued, and the land then become adapted to its uses, would give the land no value today as aviation grounds.

Whereby we reach this fact: That he who holds out of use value in land holds away from co-operation with society some persons in society who cannot co-operate without using that value. To fully use all the value in land therefore, is to fully employ all the people. That is, full and efficient use of the value in land means full and efficient employment of each and all of the people. Hence to the extent that the value in land is unused, the people are unemployed. Here, then, we are getting at the bottom of the whole sociological trouble: for when we recognize that the value on the site of the United States in the present state of culture of the people is \$1500 per head of population, and that with 110 millions of population there is in the country 165 billions of dollars of social value, and that of this vast volume much less than forty per cent, or less than 65 billions, is used, and a hundred billions is not used, but is being held out of use,—here we have the root-source of the trouble in society.

BENEFIT DANCE.

For the benefit of the striking shipyard workers and their families the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council is arranging to hold an all night dance in the Civic Auditorium on Saturday evening, March 20th. The entire labor movement of the bay cities is co-operating with the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council to insure the success of the dance. The committee on arrangements has provided many novel features, including an all-night moving picture show, which will be put on by the Moving Picture Operators' Union free of charge. Music for the dance will be donated by Musicians' Union No. 6. An interpretation of the butterfly dance will be given by Miss Lucille Byrne. Irish dances will be staged by Evelyn Hutchinson, Maxine Nicols, Dorothy King, and Bernice Byrne. Patsy Dugan, four years old, will be seen in Spanish dances. A program of five character dances will be put on by twelve girls ranging in age from 5 to 12 years. Adele Byrne, 8 years old, will interpret the "Jockey" dance. The entire proceeds will be devoted to assisting the striking shipyard workers and their families.

DANCING SCHOOL UNIONIZES.

The Dean Dancing School, at 437 Turk street, near Larkin, has unionized its musicians, and the Dean Dancing Socials every Wednesday and Friday nights are now worthy of the patronage of union men and women.

MILWAUKEE NEWSWRITERS OUT.

The editorial staff of the Wisconsin News, owned by William Randolph Hearst, is on strike in protest against the arbitrary action of M. L. Annenberg, business manager, with reference to a recent petition for an increase in pay.

From information received at the headquarters of the San Francisco Newspaper Writers' Union it appears that the staff of the paper submitted a written request for a one-third increase in wages and that the request was thrown in the business manager's waste basket. On February 2 a strike was called and eighteen members of the staff quit, leaving but five at work.

In an attempt to break the strike, the Chicago Hearst newspapers rushed half a dozen reporters each from the Herald-Examiner and the American. Some of the reporters turned back when they learned the purpose of their transfer.

It is stated that the strikebreakers found considerable difficulty in attempting to fill the places of those who had walked out. A deputy sheriff, it is stated, refused to allow the imported men to enter the District Attorney's office without credentials and pickets were placed at the News plant and at the principal news points.

Resolutions were adopted by the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, asking that all holders of union cards register their protest against the arbitrary action of the management and a committee was appointed to investigate

the claims of the strikers and report at the next meeting. The officers of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor also have interested themselves in the strike.



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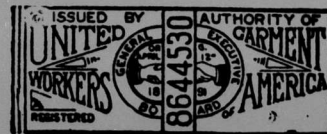
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LOS ANGELES

SACRAMENTO



NOLAN ON ANTI-STRIKE LAW.

A copy of the following letter, which is self-explanatory, was sent by Congressman John I. Nolan to Mr. J. R. Millar, president California Manufacturers' Association, in reply to Millar's letter published in the San Francisco Journal of Commerce of February 5th:

February 5, 1920.

Mr. J. R. Millar, President,
California Manufacturers' Association,
Oakland, California.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 26th in answer to my letter of the 17th, received. I am taking the third paragraph of your communication as the text of this letter, which I will make as brief as possible. You say that the anti-strike section of the railroad bill ought to be determined by facts. Then let us see what the facts are: No other class of workers in this country are called upon to have their liberties curtailed or their right to strike, either individually or collectively, curbed, except those that are legislated for under the provisions of this bill. The general public is more or less affected in every strike. The street railroad strike in Oakland a few months ago disturbed the business of the entire community as street railroad strikes generally do. The metal trades strike in the Bay District has affected every line of industry more or less. Nevertheless, because some of the employers saw fit to break their agreement with the men and to continue this policy, thousands of men are walking the streets in idleness, business is stagnated and an entire industry is threatened with ruin. Nevertheless, there is no cry there for legislation to restrict the liberty of action of the employer or to hold him to account in the courts for breaking his word with his employees. If you want confirmation of this statement, ask our mutual friend, Mr. _____.

To get down to the thing properly, why should we, during this period of hysteria, try to force compulsory service upon any set of men in this country when the facts are that no other country in the world that has tried this method of doing business has ever been successful in preventing strikes? Anti-strike legislation means wholesale arrests and over-crowded jails, and has never helped industry or benefited employer or employee. I want to see a common sense method prevail whereby employer and employee can sit down at a council table and through mutual understanding reach a satisfactory settlement that recognizes the rights of each as well as those of the general public.

I believe that section six of the Clayton Anti-trust Law contains one declaration that ought to be ever present in the mind of all right thinking people. That declaration is that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce." It cannot be bartered at will, neither should it be restricted in the manner in which the Senate of the United States saw fit to restrict it in the Cummins Bill. From present indications a common sense provision will be inserted in this bill that I am sure time will demonstrate will be satisfactory to everyone.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN I. NOLAN.

ORPHEUM.

The name of William Rock, who will head the Orpheum bill next week, is equivalent to all that is superior in character dancing. His line is not merely dancing but the making of dances and the staging of dancing. Mr. Rock is generous as well as capable and has willingly shared his success with his partners, consequently the team names of Rock and Fulton and Rock and White have become known all over the world. Following a stellar engagement in London with Miss White, the two decided to go separate ways and

so Mr. Rock has turned his attention to a dancing production in which he is assisted by seven comely young women. This is announced as "William Rock with 1-2-3-4-5-girls and two more." Each of the girls is a type of feminine loveliness. With this assistance Mr. Rock has presented what he considers his best effort. If two aces of spades appear in the same hand at a little game of draw, a fortune teller would not be required to tell the results. However, in the little game of fun, two aces of spades in the persons of Le Maire, Hays and Company are not only quite proper, but contribute materially to the festivities of the occasion. Le Maire, Hays and Company, in other words, are black-face comedians. Their comedy is punctuated with songs and together they puncture any bubbles of depression that may exist in their vicinity. Harry Rose is described as an eccentric comedian and he justifies his claim to this title by introducing in a quaint and amusing manner new songs and patter. All the way from Bonnie Scotland comes Nan Gray, bringing with her a breath of the Lowlands. As a singer of Scotch songs she is simply peerless and in England she is one of the most popular of all the music hall entertainers. Sonia Baraban and Chas. C. Grohs will stage a terpsichorean novelty which consists of four dances. Each of their numbers depicts a carefully thought out story of humor, romance or adventure. The feature of their act is called "The Azette Indian Love." Millicent Mower, the charming and popular young songstress, will be heard in a vocal fantasia with Ruth Avery en prologue. Marino & Maley are character comedians and singers who assume the roles of Italian piano movers. The only hold-over in this delightful bill will be Emma Carus, who has scored a tremendous hit and who will be heard in new songs.

If you haven't—register now.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

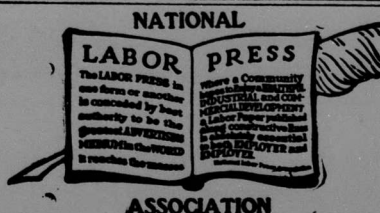


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY MARCH 12, 1920.

If you haven't—register now.

Monday, March 15th, is the last day for income
tax returns.

The Frank C. Jordan campaign for the importation of cheap Asiatic labor, though apparently dead in the press, is very much alive though working under cover. We have seen some of the circulars of the so-called Western States Agricultural Development Committee, with headquarters in the Monadnock Building, San Francisco. These circulars with stamped return envelopes are being industriously circulated among farmers, manufacturers and employers generally. They contain the usual stereotyped arguments about shortage of farm labor, disproved during the war and worthy of little or no attention. But there are some new ideas in these circulars, and the most noteworthy one, to both proponents and opponents of the proposition, is the promise of the lowering of the high cost of living, through the introduction of more abundant and cheaper labor both on the farms and in the cities. We can understand how cheaper labor is to be gotten for the farms, but the argument for cheaper labor in the cities is ingenious. The circular puts it in this way: "Western cities are now bidding each one against the other, and as the source of supply of labor is limited, the demands upon them can have only one effect, and that is to draw what help is left in the rural communities to the cities, to supply the demands and needs of industry. If the West can secure a source of supply of economical labor for the farmer, it can release a higher class of intelligent white labor for industrial expansion." In other words, if the farmers are able to get coolie labor, the movement of white labor from the farms to the cities can be accelerated, in fact forced, and employers in the cities will have a good chance of lowering wages through the increased labor supply coming from the farms. None so dense that he cannot see the argument and its promise to lower the high cost of living by reducing wages everywhere, and nothing said about reducing profits or maintaining American standards of living. Who wants to be fooled, can vote for coolie importation.

Tactics of Karl Marx

The history of the Internationale is beginning to be known through the publication in recent years of the correspondence between its chief characters and leaders. The first period of that history occurred under the most favorable conditions. Men saw in it a movement of the working class in which no personal interests dominated. But, with the arrival of Karl Marx and under his aggressive leadership there began to be an era of discord. Determined to win and govern, Marx hesitated at nothing to arrive at his goal. All means were fair to him.

His most common practice, until he felt sure of winning, was to act through a "straw man," holding himself in the background as much as possible. Through this tactic, in case of failure, he escaped personal blame and was in a position by a change in policies and men to resume working to the same end without interruption. For this reason Marx kept out of every congress of the Internationale up to 1872, although he was one of the most influential elements within all of them. He attended first at the Congress at The Hague, when he had acquired sufficient control to keep all adversaries in check. In a letter to Engels, dated April 23, 1866, he laid bare his tactical policy in these words: "I have decided not to go to Geneva, as in that way I avoid all personal responsibility." Eccarius, Cremer, Dupont, Sorge, Engels and others faithfully carried out the instructions of their leader, and bore personally all the brunt of the fighting.

Marx preferred to remain like the spider at the center of the web. Everything radiated from him and nothing was done by his agents except in accordance with his most minute instructions. When his agents were worsted, he knew how to mollify the defeat through his control over the records of the convention. Thus after the Geneva Congress he wrote to his French agents (letter from Marx to Kugelman, October 9, 1866): "In the record I shall rap them over the knuckles, without their knowledge." Under date of July 7, 1866, he wrote gleefully to Engels: "So you see the difference in obtaining what you want by acting behind the scenes and remaining unknown by the public, and the democratic procedure of giving yourselves great airs, playing to the gallery and accomplishing nothing."

His most powerful tactic consisted in influencing public opinion through the press, but not revealing the name of the author, and managing it so that the source of the information be not suspected. On January 15, 1866, he wrote to Kugelman that he already controlled papers such as the "Workman's Advocate" of London, "La Tribune du Peuple" of Brussels, the "Journal de l'Association Internationale des Travailleurs" of Geneva, and the "Vorbote," property of the Swiss-German section, edited by his friend. Becker. No one suspected that the policies of these papers were guided by the same hand. Following the example of Bismarck, who undertook to make the press "the most powerful auxiliary of foreign Prussian policies," Marx promoted his ideas in the public press without engendering in the minds of the readers the least suspicion that these ideas emanated from Marx. He used this means in many important international situations, notably during the Crimean war and during the war in the Orient in 1877. During the former he used an English politician, Urquhart, as his go-between, and during the latter the London journalist Maltman Barry. Without suspicioning or having the least conception of such a thing, nearly the entire English press of the period was permeated with this Pan-German influence. Marx boasts of it in one of his confidential letters to Sorge (dated September 27, 1877), as follows: "Barry is my factotum here. . . . Principally with his aid I have for several months incognito carried on a cross-fire against Gladstone in the fashionable English press ("Vanity Fair" and "Whitehall Review") so that the English, Scotch and Irish country papers, instigated by the same source, brought pressure on members in Parliament, both the House of Commons and the House of Lords, who all would raise their hands over their heads in horror if they knew that it is the Doctor of the Red Terror, as they call me, who has inspired them in the crisis in the Orient."

In the same manner, through the agencies of his propaganda carried on in the name of the Social Democrats, Karl Marx constantly interfered in the internal affairs of foreign nations, in the interest of German influence and kultur.

Space does not permit to expiate further on the methods of Karl Marx whereby he exercised such a powerful control over the workingmen's organizations and leaders in all foreign countries, America not excepted. The Second and Third Internationales are dominated completely by the Marxian tactics. Those schooled in these tactics or who have learned the system as evolved by Marx, can easily trace their operation in the manifestations of the labor movements of all countries. Those tactics are the key to an understanding of the revolutionary movements now going on all over the civilized world.

Observing the manifestation of the phenomena will aid in tracing the connections between the apparent and real source. The Third Internationale is controlled from Moscow, and it takes only an investigation to trace the links in the chain of communication between headquarters and the local revolutionaries in every nation. The road is circuitous and leads through many surprising channels, but wherever the smoke appears there is the fire of the Lenine genius to be found.

The tactics of Lenine are those of Karl Marx.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Every railroad in the country is bankrupt or on the verge of bankruptcy while their owners are millionaires and rolling in wealth. And that is practically the situation with every big corporation. It is head over heels in debt and can hardly pay for its operation, while its owners pay taxes on millions upon millions of annual profits. Doesn't that beat all the fairy tales? And there are still mudsills talking about letting well enough alone.

"The Emporium" announces this week's opening of the spring fashions. As the Labor Council has listened to the grievances of the elevator operators, clerks, garment fitters, and other employees of the institution, it has been unanimously declared that it is not fashionable for union people to adopt the fashions of "The Emporium" for the 1920 season, as they are all scab fashions, and union men and women will instead select their spring styles and fashions in some other establishment. The Emporium is out of luck with its present manager.

The Tenants' Protective Association is going after the landlords. We wish them luck. But we have little faith in their program of suing the landlords for profiteering. Law is no remedy for workingmen. Sizing up the local situation, remembering the lovely tents and cottages in which 200,000 of us lived for nearly a year after April 18, 1906, and taking into account the wonderful skill of our returned soldiers in making themselves comfortable in any kind of a trench or dugout, we propose that 200,000 of us prepare to live in a camp again. At the same time we would advise the workingmen to follow the example of New York and strike for higher wages in order to meet the demands of the landlords. If the workingmen win, the landlords will win with them, and if they lose, the landlords lose so much more. Thus we shall gradually awaken a feeling of solidarity between landlords and tenants, instead of the present continual class struggle. Intelligent co-operation, as in the case of the grocer, will calm the situation and eventually solve the problem of landlord and tenant.

The Eureka Trades Council has adopted a resolution protesting against public officials and representatives drawing pay for time spent in seeking to be elected to office. This is a cruel blow to representative government, at least to the representatives. And the worst of it is that the protestants do not think electioneering to be "honest and honorable public service." While somewhat perplexed in our own minds as to the justice of the protest, we do not hesitate to say that if the question be left for decision to the candidates, the Eureka Trades Council is likely to be called "Un-American," which is next thing to being Bolshevik and pro-German. As the situation is delicate, we would ask the Eureka Trades Council, who should pay the campaign expenses if not all the people? If that is the right principle in a democracy, we would favor every candidate be allowed to put in his bill for a stipulated amount as campaign expenses. In such a case Mr. Jim Bishop of the Eureka Federated Trades could also run for Congressman or President and have his election expenses paid by the American people. And we red-blooded Americans here wouldn't raise any objections. But what a lot of candidates, unless we adopt some new machinery of elimination of unfit candidates. But the more we think, the worse the prospects look. So to have peace in the family, we will not join the protest, and the resolution will be filed.

WIT AT RANDOM

Willy—I wonder how much money there is in the world.

Gilly—Try to borrow a quarter and you'll find out.—Houston Post.

Mamma—Johnny, you ought to pattern after the bee. See how busy he keeps.

Johnny—I don't want to be like the bee. He works all the time and then people rob him of all the honey he has stored.

A Dutch pastor makes it a point to welcome any strangers cordially, and one evening after the completion of the service he hurried down the aisle to station himself at the door.

A Swedish girl was one of the strangers in the congregation. She is employed as a domestic in one of the fashionable homes, and the minister, noting that she was a stranger, stretched out his hand.

He welcomed her to the church and expressed the hope that she would be a regular attendant. Finally he said that if she would be at home some evening during the week he would call.

"Thank you," she murmured bashfully, "but Ay have a fella."—Atlanta Journal.

She—I don't think it is right to say a woman can't keep a secret.

He—What makes you say that?

She—No woman ever tried.—The Widow.

Father of the Family—You girls are always talking about your dresses! Can't you find a higher plane of conversation?

Daughters—Surely, papa. Now we're going to talk about hats.—Le Pele-Mele (Paris).

"Well, how did they treat you in the A. E. F.?"

"Oh, not so bad."

"Did you miss your meals?"

"No, I can't say I missed any. Some of them were a day or two late, but I can't say I missed any."—The American Legion Weekly.

The transport had entered New York Harbor. On board was one lone colored soldier among the homeward bound. As the ship passed the Statue of Liberty there was absolute silence, when suddenly the dusky doughboy broke the quiet by remarking: "Put your light down, honey, I'se home."—The American Legion Weekly.

When the New York Herald passed out of existence early in February, the men of all the departments of the paper celebrated the event. It was a kind of "wake," and one remark came from James Fitzgibbons, who had been in the composing room of the Herald for thirty-nine years. As he helped to set up the type for the last time he said: "I told them when I took this job that it would only be a temporary affair."—The Christian Register.

They had at last obtained a villa in a suburb of London, and he was hanging the pictures. There was a certain photograph of his wife which he decided must go up, but which was too small to suspend from the rail by a cord. He thereupon got a substantial nail and hammered it into the wall. There came a knock at the door. "It's Mr. Nexdor," said his wife, running to the window. "Your hammering has disturbed him." Mr. Newbride hastened to apologize.

"Oh, I don't mind the noise," replied Mr. Nexdor, cheerily. "I only came to ask if I might hang a picture on the other end of the nail."—The Argonaut.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE TEXAS RIPSNOTER.

Come, sweet Muse, attend us for this hour,
Give to us that coy Parnassian power
To sing our song, devoid of bile or spleen,
And immortalize the Sage of Abilene,
The throaty Texan who declaims and shouts
And with verbal cat-tails soundly knouts
The humble worker, aye, one or ten,
And boldly flaunts those who wield the pen.

We'll set down without fear or favor
The record of this nation-saver,
And tell the world in perfervid verse,
Using language that's both crisp and terse,
The role that's played by Mr. Blanton
Who's always ravin' and a-rantin'
And cutting up all kinds of capers
To get his name into the papers.

In Congress he's the prize orator—
Words belch from him as from a crater,
He fills those classic halls with phrases
And twenty times a day he raises
Points of order and calls for quorum
Mussing up that decorous forum.
When he's not bawling out sedition
He's sending toilers to perdition.

Nature in her vast mysterious plan,
Hath prepared a place for every man
And fits him for his rightful station
By her wise laws of compensation.
With mightiest lungs she hath outfit
All whom she hath deprived of wit.
Thus it is that the little fellow
Acquires his right to rave and bellow.

WILLIS POLK AS PHILOSOPHER.

Willis Polk is a San Francisco architect who has made a fine reputation in his profession or art. But he is out of his element as a teacher of esthetics when he discusses the broad principles of internationalism as applied to any human activity, including his specialty. He is said to have condemned the League of Nations in this fashion: "The altruistic dreamers who would melt the human race into one happy family would rob the individual of his ambition as well as deny inspiration to all who might strive for supremacy in personal achievement." This sounds more like a panegyric of Attila or the German Kaiser than an analysis or understanding of the motives of a League of Nations. Such talk is sillier than anything uttered in that connection, especially when contrasted with what he in childlike spirituality is reported to have said as to the universal meaning of art: "The only internationalism comprehensible is the internationalism of the fine arts: painting, sculpture, architecture and music. These speak with one voice, know no country, and are the league of fine arts." Certainly in any one of the fine arts the national element is far more conspicuous than the international or universal element, even in their finest development by the masters. Compare the one tongue of Chinese and Italian music, the oneness of Japanese and Flemish painting, the one voice of Indian and Greek sculpture, and the internationalism of Egyptian and Gothic architecture, and even an amateur will understand that the criticism uttered by Polk against the League of Nations would be pointing truer to the mark if addressed to any of the different schools of the fine arts.

The open shop is one where the door is always open to pass out through—for the worker who dares to claim any rights. The closed shop is the shop always closed to the man who claims to have any right as a union man.

CANDY MAKERS' WAGES LOW.

Prospects that the candy trade will show rapid growth with the disappearance of the liquor trade give added importance to a study of the working conditions in candy-making, according to Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The Woman's Bureau has just published a report upon a survey which shows that the commonest weekly earnings of girls in candy factories of Philadelphia are \$5.62 in the dull season and \$9.60 in the busy season. This included whatever war increase there was.

The total output of candy in the United States, according to the last census (1914) was valued at \$170,000,000 of which the total pay roll amounted to \$25,500,000, for 43,658 wage earners employed in 2391 factories. The labor cost was thus 15 per cent of the value of the product. Every state in the Union has at least one confectionery establishment, but the largest number of wage earners are employed in the manufacturing states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois. In Philadelphia the factories in 1919 employed 3415 candy workers.

An average of a little over \$400 per year, the report thus shows, was paid to candy workers in 1914. In 1919 the common rate in Philadelphia was not quite \$450 per year.

The outstanding features of the candy trade from the workers' viewpoint are, according to the report of the Woman's Bureau—very low wages; a dull season of four months when only about one-half of the employees are at work; most of the workers are women; most of them American born; most of them young; most of them contribute to the support of others; unsatisfactory and inadequate sanitary provisions, high labor turnover.

Recommendations for action to remedy these conditions were sought by the Woman's Bureau from the candy firms of Philadelphia and from the Women's Trade Union League. None of the firms replied, but the Women's Trade Union League offered the following suggestions:

"We think that two lines of action are desirable and feasible. First, since this industry is one that directly concerns the candy consuming public, which suffers immediately from unsani-

tary conditions that menace health, therefore we think the public as well as workers and management should take steps changing at least the more serious of these conditions which you have found so prevalent. We believe that the best way to improve conditions is through the action of the candy trade itself, which has the most accurate knowledge of conditions, and can therefore work out the most practicable methods of altering them. Our recommendation is that a sanitary board of nine people be chosen, three representing the public, three the workers, and three the management. It should be the duty of this board to study the whole question of sanitation as it concerns candy making, to establish reasonable standards for plants and to have power and an inspectorial staff for enforcing those standards. Of course, we are not at this moment prepared to submit details for the working out of this recommendation. We are aware that, first of all, expert knowledge of the trade would be necessary before undertaking such a step, and it is on this account that we recommend having a majority of the board members of the trade. Secondly, we realize that there are questions of administrative machinery which would require considerable study, but it seems to us that the purpose to be achieved warrants the effort. There can be no doubt that the unsanitary conditions found in some of the plants constitute a health hazard of sufficient importance to the purchasing public, so that on this ground alone, improvements should be insisted upon.

"Our second recommendation is concerned more immediately with the workers than with the public, though recent investigations everywhere have established the general social significance of the minimum living wage. We believe that all of Pennsylvania, but more especially the candy trade and our state legislature, should be acquainted with the findings of your investigation in order to give them irrefutable testimony on the need for passing the minimum wage bill now before the state senate.

"Anything you can do to put this data before them seems most desirable and worth while, for it seems obvious that no industry can be stabilized nor its continued existence justified, while conditions continue that permit women to work for as low as \$400 to \$500 yearly income."

APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

We have received a stirring appeal from the Douglas (Arizona) Central Labor Union, petitioning each labor organization and members to donate one dollar or more to aid in the prosecution of the mine owners and gunmen who deported 1200 miners from Bisbee, Arizona, and kept them imprisoned in dirty cattle cars and landing them in the desert at Hermanas, New Mexico. The incidents are too well known here to need further description. The Arizona authorities have not appropriated sufficient funds to prosecute the mine owners, and therefore this appeal is issued to all who desire to see justice vindicated. All contributions should be sent to W. J. Stanley, President, Douglas Central Labor Union, P. O. Box 891, Douglas, Arizona.

To be constructive, one may be either a conservative or a liberal. The difference is that the conservative wants to be sure of each step he takes. The liberal is more adventurous and looks on the past as a record of failures. The co-operation of both is needed to make permanent and lasting progress. If your organization does not make gradual progress, but only by fits and starts, you can tell by what kind of men it is being led. An organization must have its balance wheels as well as its motors. We feel sorry for those who lack either of these fundamental necessities.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

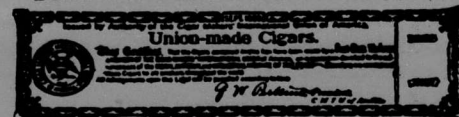
FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

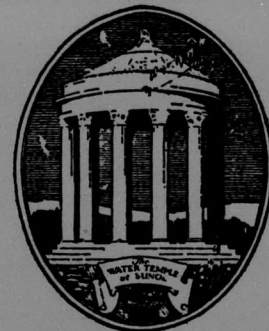
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS



A Case of Carelessness

"I cannot understand why this bill is so large," wrote a consumer on Hyde Street. "The meter must be out of order."

The records of our Service Department showed that the meter had been tested already and found O. K. Also that a leaking toilet had been called to the attention of the consumer. It looked like a case of carelessness.

So our Service Department wrote as follows:

"It is not often that a meter goes wrong. Meters are carefully made and are bought under guarantee. Besides, we subject them to a double test before installing them.

"We respectfully call your attention to the fact that an inspection made several months ago showed the meter to be O. K., but disclosed leakage in the toilet tank. It may be that you have not yet made the repairs we recommended.

"If you desire another examination of the meter, our Service Department is at your command. But perhaps you would be better satisfied if an official test were made by the City Light and Water Inspector. You may be sure that if the meter is found to be inaccurate, we will adjust your back bills.

"Meanwhile, would it not be well to have that toilet tank examined?"

Some time passed before that consumer replied. Here is the answer:

"I guess I was wrong about the meter. Since hearing from you I have had the toilet fixed, and I notice quite a reduction in the last bill."

It is encouraging to get a letter like that, because it proves to us that while consumers may often be careless, they are rarely unjust.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

"IS THE WAR OVER?"

Was it a phase in human progress upwards?

These and other questions answered by

Judge Curtis D. Wilbur
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

at

TRINITY CENTER

Twenty-third Street Near Mission

Wednesday, March 17th,**8:00 P. M. sharp****ADMISSION FREE****EVERYBODY WELCOME**

Quality First

**UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**Telephone Market
1721Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

LYNCH LAW.**W. B. Rubin.**

Many good, wise, and patriotic people (it seems now-a-days one must wear the chevron of patriotism on his sleeve or else run a chance of some government official raiding his conscience), are opposed to capital punishment.

All law-abiding people are opposed to lynching. Certainly all who believe in law and order should be opposed to lynching.

There are as many styles of lynchings as there are hats for women—it seems to be merely a matter of geography and season.

In the South they break open jails and string up the unfortunate black; in some States they burn the victim at the stake; in other places, they tar and feather and rail them out of town.

Of course, such forms of lynching are crude and primitive, belonging to the dark ages and days of belief in witchcraft. These methods are so ancient that they offend our nostrils.

Civilization, however, has contrived a more subtle way of lynching.

A prejudiced judge—a packed jury—a subsidized press—less brutal, certainly, but just as terrible a lyncher as ever pronounced judgment upon poor mortal in the tribunal of judicial anarchy, while the workers and the poor who have filled the cells of society's prison by the route of judicial lynching are legion.

We always knew that politics was rotten, but it is only lately that it has grown so bold as to resort to the lynching of political opponents.

The New York Legislature recently had a "lynching bee," in which five Socialist assemblymen were ousted from office. Now the same Legislature is holding an inquest for the purpose of returning a verdict for the lynchers.

For the five assemblymen I hold no brief—I do not know them. If I were to make a guess, I should say that, however much and sincerely they may desire to improve economic conditions, their hopes are most inimical to those of the American Federation of Labor.

We may go even further and pronounce Communism as the arch-enemy of our representative democracy.

Communism as an economic theorem or as an abstract philosophy is quantitative Socialism. But in life, it is Leninism and dictatorship.

Representative democracy, with all its faults, including its cancer-like growth, "profiteering," is a million times more desirable than dictatorship, even of the proletariat kind, no matter how much leveling down of the exploiter or leveling up of the exploited it may profess or accomplish.

In the name of representative democracy, lynch rule is the very incubator in which the egg of anti-democracy, including communism, is hatched.

Those who are trying the expelled assemblymen may be sincere. If they are, they are fanatics, and fanaticism has no place in democracy.

Give communism all the air and light it wants, and it will soon die a natural death. A man with a theory will have innumerable followers until he attempts to put his theory into actual practice—then he becomes a prophet without honor.

Whatever we do, if our Americanism "shall not perish from this earth," let us put a stop to lynching of every kind.

Everyone, even the would-be assassin of our Government is entitled to and shall have "his day in court."

STAY AWAY FROM HAWAII.

A stay-away notice from M. G. Greenly, secretary of the Central Labor Council of Honolulu, requests building trades mechanics and other laborers to stay away from the Hawaiian Islands by reason of existing and anticipated labor troubles.

MINIMUM WAGE IN WASHINGTON.

The minimum wage for women employed in hotels, restaurants, apartment houses, cafeterias, tea rooms, and hospitals in the District of Columbia, according to the decision of the Minimum Wage Board of the District just announced, will be \$16.50 per week, with the permitted deduction of not more than 30 cents per meal furnished by the employer and not more than \$2 per week if room is furnished. Employees who receive 18 meals per week, for example, will under this order receive at least \$11.10 per week in cash, in addition to their meals. About 65 per cent of the women are employed on this basis, and about 63 per cent of them have been receiving less than this figure, 32 per cent receiving \$9 per week and less heretofore.

The order takes no account of tips, on the ground that the employer should pay a living wage exclusive of any additional pay the workers may receive from the public.

This is the third industry covered by the Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia, which has just completed the first year of its existence. The cash minimum in the present instance is the same as the minimum for the mercantile industry, fixed last July at \$16.50. In March the board issued an order for the printing industries fixing a minimum of \$15.50 per week. The rates in each case represent the conclusion of conferences of 10 to 12 persons representing employers, employees and public, and except in the last instance the conference recommendations were unanimous. These conference recommendations must be accepted by the board and the board's orders have in every instance been unanimous. The complications encountered in the hotel and restaurant industry are described by the board in the following statement given to the press:

"The difficulties attached to the determination of a just minimum wage were greater in this conference than in either of the previous conferences because of the prevalence of the system of paying a money wage and in addition providing room or board or both to the employees. Should this system be recognized, and if so, in what way?

CROWN CORK AND SEAL CO.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor has forwarded to the Labor Council a circular letter in which attention is called to the fact that Crown Cork and Seal Company, of Baltimore, doing business selling crowns and crown machinery all over the United States and foreign countries, is unfair to organized labor. Their employees are on strike in the large shops of the company and battling for the recognition of their unions and a working agreement. Do not patronize houses or dealers using crowns and crown machinery manufactured by this firm.

HIS BEST BIOGRAPHER.

William Randolph Hearst is his own best biographer and analyst. He will out. Last Sunday in all his papers, while denying Governor Smith's charge that he took nearly a thousand dollars' worth of army food intended for the poor and sent it to his home, he delivered himself of this unwittingly illuminating and characteristic reply: "Governor Smith, with all his willingness in the world to be a blackguard, apparently lacks the brains even to manufacture a good lie." Disregarding the charge and its refutation as well as the countercharge against the governor, and taking the plea as it reads, we strike the fundamentals of the Hearst moral code. It justifies and pedestals the kind of intelligence that is able to manufacture good lies. He does not define what a good lie is, but taking his own life and career as a newspaperman as the best exemplification of its practical meaning, we are led irresistibly to believe that he means a successful lie, one that deceives the ignorant and those "willing to be a blackguard," in fact any lie leading its manufacturer to worldly riches and fame—and the retributory humbler quarters in the next life. Truly, as a self-analyst and autobiographer William Randolph Hearst occupies a unique position among American newspaper manufacturers, and deserves a distinguished niche in the Hall of Good and Cheerful Liars.

Organized capital got the long end of the wish-bone in the recent Supreme Court decision upholding the Steel Trust.

MOGUL

UNION MADE

Overalls

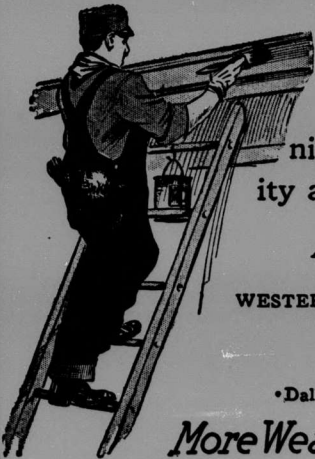
These work clothes vary only in size. The material and workmanship are the same, year in and year out. The Mogul label signifies uniform high quality and standardized value.

All Sizes at All Dealers

WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY

32 Battery Street
San Francisco, Calif.
Kansas City, Mo.
• Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.

More Wear For The Money



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 5, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:05 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cap Makers—Isidore Schneider, vice Dave Grace. Egg Inspectors—Gus Cornelius, vice C. A. Roberts. Butchers No. 115—Chas. Kraus, vice E. Paule. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions, inclosing donations for the unions on strike: Marine Gasoline Engineers, Garment Cutters, Sausage Makers, Waiters, Garment Workers, Stage Employees, Barbers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Bottlers, Shoe Clerks, Cap Makers, Cooks, Retail Clerks, Teamsters, Glass Blowers, Street Carmen, Box Makers, Milk Drivers, Grocery Clerks, Federal Employees, George Knell, Egg Inspectors, Cracker Packers, Warehouse and Cereal Workers, Janitors, Sail Makers, Laundry Workers, Butchers 508. From Tailors' Union No. 80, thanking affiliated unions for donations. From the S. F. Remedial Loan Association, with reference to assisting the needy borrower. From Mayor Rolph, with reference to resolutions on the immediate sale of Hetch Hetchy bonds, and assuring Council of his co-operation. From Senator Phelan and Congressman Nolan, relative to an increase of the bonus to Federal employees. From the Board of Supervisors, with reference to the sale of Hetch Hetchy bonds.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Hospital Stewards and Nurses' Union, wage scale.

Referred to the Iron Trades Committee of Twenty—Communications from Grocery Clerks, Pavers, Retail Clerks, Watchmen, Box Makers, Photo Engravers, relative to assessment.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Letter from Iron Trades Council, appealing for assistance. From the Baltimore Federation of Labor, with reference to the unfair Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore. From Central Labor Council of Honolulu, requesting building trades mechanics to stay away from Honolulu. From Toledo Central Labor Union, relative to the Overland automobiles. From Idaho State Federation of Labor, requesting all craftsmen to stay away from Boise, Idaho, on account of strike conditions.

Reports of Unions—Butchers—Voted to continue assessment for Iron Trades; all meat emanating from Asiatics is unfair. Waitresses—Pals Waffle Kitchen unfair; will furnish waitresses for Iron Trades ball free. Bill Posters—Are having difficulty with National Hall. Tailors—Are still on strike; are combating the institution of the open shop; are operating a union shop at 111 New Montgomery street. Bakers No. 24—Request assistance in organizing women workers in bakeries. Trackmen—requested assistance in having their wage scale indorsed. Grocery Clerks—Will vote on assessment for unions on strike. Metal Trades—Still in good condition; requested unions to continue assessment; the Mayor and committee of Supervisors endeavoring to bring about an adjustment. Cooks—Voted at last meeting to continue assessment. Carpenters—Have received an increase in wages of 50 cents per day.

Label Section—Minutes published in Labor Clarion.

Executive Committee—Resolutions from Bakers' Union with reference to the American Legion, laid over one week. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale of Cracker Packers' Union, subject to the approval of the International Union. Recommended indorsement of Bakers' wage scale, subject to the approval of their International Union. With regard to the

colored people joining labor organizations, your committee pointed out to the visitors what could be done by them for their people who were now taking the places of members of unions; they will take this matter up with them and see what can be done to have them relinquish the various jobs now held by them. With regard to the grievance of Osman Reichel against the Musicians' Union, the matter was referred to the secretary for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment between the interested parties. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—With regard to Russian residents and members of various Russian societies of workingmen, large number of whom are members of various local labor organizations: the greatest grievance these people have is that they are unable to obtain passports to go back to Russia. The secretary of the committee was instructed to prepare a statement containing the testimony as presented and forward same to Congressman Nolan to take up with the State Department in Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining the intention of the department on the question of passports and soliciting that passports be granted to all Russian subjects who desire to return to their country, and that the Russians in this country be treated in that respect the same as the subjects of other foreign nations. Report concurred in.

New Business—Miss Colby, vice-president and organizer of the American Federation of Teachers, addressed the Council, and requested the assistance and support of labor for their local Federation of Teachers of this city.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$6062.15. Expenses—\$5908.63.

Council adjourned at 9:25 p. m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—All union men and women are requested to at all times patronize the union label, card, button, and the Municipal Railway, whenever and wherever possible.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held March 3, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brundage with all officers present except M. E. Kirby and I. P. Beban.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From St. Louis Label Trades Section, minutes; filed.

Bills—Read and referred to Trustees.

Reports of Unions—Janitors report that they are still having trouble with Mr. Rosenberg of the American Maintenance Co.; that they are trying to get the city work and the Native Sons' Hall away from him. Pressmen No. 24 report that the Sego Milk people are still putting out advertising without the Allied Printing Trades Council's label; also that Morris Supreme Margold Margarine advertising did not have the

Phone Market 2139

M. WEINER & SON

FINE TAILORING

The Union Tailor

Also a Complete Line of Ready-to-Wear Suits
3005 16th Street San Francisco, Calif.

Phone Valencia 4745

J. Rutishauser

Exposition Auto Supply Co.
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES

Open evenings and Sundays until noon
Cor. 21st & Valencia Sts. San Francisco

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

*At this store a little cash furnishes a fine
Home for you, which you can enjoy while
you pay for it on Easy Monthly Payments*

Furniture
Rugs
Carpets
Draperies
Stoves
Heaters

Mattresses
Bedding
Dishes
Silverware
Cooking Utensils
Household Articles

M. Friedman & Co.

271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON

The Biggest Furniture House on the
Pacific Coast

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

Summerfield & Haines

Union-Made

CLOTHING

Cor.

Agents

Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Commercial

Member of the Federal Reserve Bank

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets

Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$64,107,311.15

60,689,724.15

1,000,000.00

2,437,587.00

318,780.48



At the Big Red Clock
and the Chimes

Sorensen Co.

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

Phone Kearny 2017

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed

Store Open 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday Included

REPAIRING

The One Price Jewelry Store
Everything Marked in Plain Figures

union label. Glove Workers request a demand for their label; that a union factory has opened across from the Labor Temple. Waiters' Union reports business good. Bill Posters' Union reports that they are tearing down all quarter cards of club dances that do not display their label, and as most of these dances are held in National Hall they may request action against it. Auto Bus Operators report that they are sorry to say that they have ten or twelve members that are hauling strike-breakers, but are trying to do their best to stop them, request a demand for their monthly working card (blue this month) displayed on the windshield. Tailors report they are still on strike, and as the spring season is coming on things look hopeful to them; that they are sure that union men are patronizing Kelleher & Browne, and McDonald & Collett Market street stores who, they state, are sending work out of town; that they have made a request to the Building Trades Temple Hall Association to have the union label removed from firm's advertising sign in the Assembly Hall of the Temple. Hoisting Engineers say business is good; also spoke on the sign in the Building Trades Temple. Bookbinders report business good but request secretaries of unions to buy office books with the union label; they are still paying the strike assessment. Box-makers report that Hills Bros. and M. J. B. coffee are not union made but that Schilling's is. Carpet Upholsterers report everything is fine with them; that they have the assessment on yet and expect an increase in wages soon. Furniture Handlers report the same. Grocery Clerks report that they have levied another assessment for the strikers, but would request these same strikers and other union men and women not to patronize any store after six o'clock p. m. six nights in the week, and help them maintain their conditions. Cigarmakers' delegates gave a talk on their label; also reports that the Goslinsky Cigar Co. was unfair to them claiming that they made some of their goods in Chinatown and run a non-union factory in Los Angeles.

Agitation Committee—Report on ball accepted and all business left in hands of the special committee.

Nomination and election of one member of the Agitation Committee, vice David Schott. Brother E. M. Gibson was nominated; there being no further nominations, Secretary cast a ballot for Brother E. M. Gibson. Chair declared him elected.

New Business—Brother Lane stated that the Federated Clubs would hold their dances at National Hall, and thought something could be done in regards to the quarter cards put out by these clubs not bearing the Bill Posters' union label; referred to Agitation Committee. Brother Desepte reported on his efforts to have the union label on the programs of the Casino and Hippodrome theatres. Mr. Sam Harris had assured him that hereafter it would appear on the programs of both theatres. It was moved and seconded that the delegates' wives and other women present should pledge themselves to attend the meetings of the Section regularly and bring a friend or two along to attend the next meeting of the Section; carried. It was reported that the manufacturer of Bulgarian health milk was about to do a lot of advertising and the printers should see him and try to have him patronize a union shop.

Good of the Section—Brother Lively spoke on the good of the union label and the large increase of ladies attending the meeting of the label section, and thought it would be a good idea if they would affiliate themselves with the Label Section as individual members and help build up a membership of five hundred or more as an organization to help boost the label, card and button, and to see that union-earned money is spent in a union way. With this idea still

fresh in the minds of those present a paper was drawn up and twelve ladies of those present volunteered to be the pioneers in this movement and signed the roll. At this time Miss Floy E. Gilmore, a school teacher of Oakland, addressed the meeting on her union label education and the organization of the school teachers, and claiming that she had learned a good deal in attending the meeting of the Section.

Receipts—Dues, \$20.00; P. C. Tax, \$16.55.

Bills—Hall rent, \$8.00; G. J. Plato, \$11.50; W. G. Desepte, \$10.00; M. E. Kirby, \$1.00; Labor Clarion, \$2.60; Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$6.75.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m. to meet Wednesday, March 17, 1920.

"You are urged to demand the Union Label, Card and Button."

Fraternally submitted,
W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

FEBRUARY WEATHER BULLETIN.

February rainfall in California up till near the end of the month was local and poorly distributed. The greatest amounts fell in the southern half of the State. Near the end of the month rain set in which became general and brought the total amount in the southern half of the State up to slightly above normal, while in the northern part of the State the deficiency, though marked, was not nearly so serious as before. Besides the rain in the agricultural sections, the stock of snow in the mountains was greatly increased near the end of the month, although the amount on the ground at the present time is only about 40 per cent of the normal at this season of the year. Temperatures averaged slightly higher than usual, except along the Coast north of San Francisco, where they were 1° below normal.

Much plowing and seeding of barley and wheat was accomplished. Germination was exceedingly slow, but the plants rooted well and gave promise of a healthy growth later should the rainfall be sufficient. Pasturage until near the end of the month was very poor and there was considerable suffering among stock on this account. Preparations were made to move a large number of cattle out of the State to better feeding grounds, but the rains which set in later made it unnecessary to do so. Much land was prepared for corn, potatoes, beans and gardens, and a fair crop of lettuce and cauliflower was harvested. Practically no damage was done to the citrus fruit crop by frost and the harvesting of navel oranges and lemons proceeded under favorable conditions throughout the month. Some almonds and early peaches came into blossom by the middle of February and frosts harmed them to some extent, but it is believed the damage was not serious.

The rivers and streams were at an unusually low stage during the month. Ground water in many places was the lowest known in years.

Cream doesn't gather at the bottom of the pan, and savings don't accumulate at the bottom of the pocketbook. Skim the cream of your bank roll with a War Saving Stamp every pay day.



VISIT THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE MISSION—

Wolfe Lumber & Hardware Co.

19th and Folsom Sts.

Phone Mission 38

Automobile Accessories

FISHING
HUNTING } LICENSES

MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS

SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

CRESCENT WRENCHES, ALL SIZES

Goodyear and Goodrich Tires and Tubes

PAINTS AND OILS

FISHING TACKLE

GENUINE TYEE BAIT

Residence Phone Sunset 1348

EMIL G. BUEHRER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

805 Pacific Building

San Francisco

Phone Douglas 1415

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon
MATINEE EVERY DAY

THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE

WILLIAM ROCK with 1-2-3-4-5 Girls and Two More; LE MAIRE HAYES & CO., The American Aces of Spades; HARRY ROSE, Eccentric Comedian; NAN GRAY, a Breeze from the Lowlands; SONIA BARABAN and CHAS. H. GROHS in a Terpsichorean Novelty; MILLICENT MOWER in a Vocal Fantasia with Ruth Avery en Prologue; MARINO & MALEY, "Push 'Em Up"; EMMA CARUS, Singing Her Own Songs, J. Walter Leopold at the Piano.

Evening Prices: 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Matinee Prices: 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c

EXCEPT SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
PHONE DOUGLAS 70

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality

First in Style

—STORES—

1126 Market

2640 Mission

605 Kearny

26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

on the

EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamp

Godeau Funerals

Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

JULIUS S. GODEAU

41 Van Ness Ave., S. F.

Telephone Market 711

Branches:

Oakland

Los Angeles

Stockton

Columbus Ave., S. F.

BUY FOR LESS

in the Mission



Always Ask For
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS
 Any Store on Mission Street
 Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Building Maintenance Co.
 American Tobacco Company.
 Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
 Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
 Fairyland Theatre.
 Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
 Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
 E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
 Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
 901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
 Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
 Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
 Jewel Tea Company.
 Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
 Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
 Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
 McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
 National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
 Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.
 New San Francisco Laundry.
 Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
 Regent Theatre.
 Pal's Waffle Kitchen.
 P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
 Schmidt Lithograph Co.
 Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
 The Emporium
 United Railroads.
 United Cigar Stores.
 Washington Square Theatre.
 Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
 White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Richard R. Riordan, of the Examiner proof room, died at St. Mary's hospital on Wednesday, March 3, 1920, a victim of pneumonia. Funeral services were held Saturday morning, March 6, from Holy Cross church, where a requiem high mass was celebrated. Interment was at Holy Cross cemetery. His illness was of short duration, death overtaking him a few hours after being removed to the hospital. Riordan came to California with his parents more than sixty years ago while a babe in arms, his father and mother being among the early pioneers who came to California from New York, via Cape Horn. He was 63 years of age at time of death, being the last surviving member of his immediate family. D. S. White, J. P. Olwell, F. M. Harlow, Edgar Apperson, M. J. McDonnell and R. L. Smaill, members of the Examiner chapel, acted as pallbearers. Riordan had been employed on the Examiner for thirty-one years. He was a member of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society.

W. R. Meredith, late of the Recorded chapel, has been heard from at Lima, Peru, en route to Buenos Aires, Argentina. He reports many strange experiences since leaving San Francisco.

Frank Wandress of the Evening Call chapel tells the following story of an old-time printer he met on the road many years ago. During the time he was relating the yarn, Wandress forgot himself several times, inadvertently using the pronoun "I." Anyway, draw your own conclusions:

"In the winter of 1879," said Wandress, "a compositor was stranded in Cheyenne. It was in the month of December and the weather was blustering and cold. He had little heart to take the road, but it was useless to stay in the place. He got in the habit of going to the depot to watch the 8 o'clock Eastern train depart. One cold and stormy evening he noticed on the front of the baggage car a large box, which was lashed to the platform, giving room between it and the car for a man to stow away. Very few people were around the depot, so he concluded to try this mode of getting East. Acting on the impulse of the moment, he got on the platform and hid himself between the box and the car. The weather was cold when 'we' left Cheyenne, but after getting out on the plains the wind blew a regular hurricane, driving the stinging snow in his face. Finding that something must be done, he commenced to investigate the large box. It seemed to be partially empty and, as one of the boards was loose, 'I' slipped 'my' hand in and found it contained some blankets. It did not take long to get into the box. He found that the blankets were wrapped around another box, though he finally got them loosened sufficiently to cover himself. He could hear the wind howl and whistle around, yet it was snug and warm and he fell asleep. It was about 5 o'clock in the morning when he was awakened by some one walking on the snow. The train was standing still and he raised his head out of the box to have a look at the surroundings. As he did so a brakeman carrying a lantern was just reaching to get on the platform. He saw the printer, and in a second it flashed through the typo's mind that he would be 'fired' from his warm couch into the cold snow. But instead of that, the brakeman fell back as if shot, letting forth the most demoniacal yell ever heard. The train immediately started again and he commenced to congratulate himself on his safety, but wondered not a little at the brakeman's behavior, as it was altogether different from the printer's previous experiences. Just as day was breaking the train stopped again and he lay quiet and snug in his nest, determined that his curiosity should not get the best of him again. Shortly after there was quite a hubbub near the platform. He did

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not move. Finally the lid of the box was lifted slightly and the printer rose up slowly. You never saw such a scattering of people in your life. They fairly flew away. He was thoroughly mystified. What in the world could be the matter with his appearance? He was never able before to bluff a brakeman, much less frighten him. He felt very cramped, so got out of the box, and seeing no one on the right of the train, got off and walked around to the depot waiting room, and there found several trainmen talking very excitedly of a ghost they had just seen. Listening to their conversation, he found that he had unconsciously played the part of the ghost. In the box was a coffin wrapped in blankets, which contained the body of a man who had been murdered near Cheyenne and was being shipped East for burial."

NON-UNION "UNION" MEN.

Not very long ago (on Saturday night, February 28th), a Swiss society, calling itself the Swiss Turn Verein, gave a dance at Mission Turn Hall on Eighteenth street, near Valencia street, and employed non-union musicians, a regular habit with this organization. That this "scab" music was so very unsatisfactory that many left the hall in disgust, is only one of the incidents of the "non-union" occasion, and because a couple of innocent newsboys were selling labor papers outside of Mission Turn Hall on this particular night, the Swiss society members, probably fearing that the public would learn that non union musicians were being employed, sent for the police and tried to have the newsboys

removed, but they were very properly rebuked and informed that the newsboys were doing no wrong, and would not be interfered with.

The most remarkable part of the affair, however, was the alleged fact that quite a number of the members of this Swiss Turn Society are members of various well known unions in this city, who, it is said, are not only affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, but whose delegates to that body are among the most earnest advocates for the cause of unionism, always urging the necessity of all union men and women standing together against the employing capitalists. In this case, although being the employers themselves, the Swiss society probably figures that this same rule does not apply to them. There is, however, a Golden Rule which the members of the Swiss Turn Verein should follow, if they expect any benefits from organized labor, and it reads something like this: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

DON'T OPPOSE MACHINERY.

Coal owners told the President's coal commission that mine workers oppose machinery. The mine workers show that what the coal owners object to is the demand of the workers to receive some of the benefits that follow the installation of this machinery. When the owners can't "hog" all the benefits they raise their pres-ent cry.

Theory does not cut any ice, but facts do.

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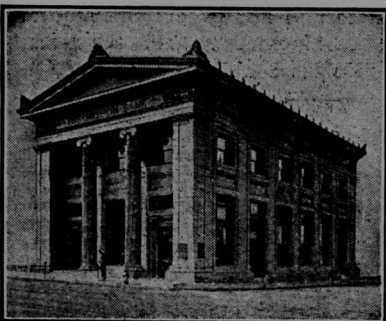


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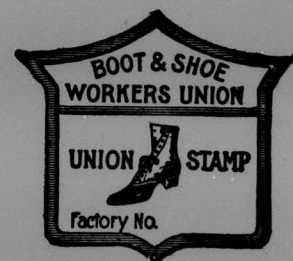
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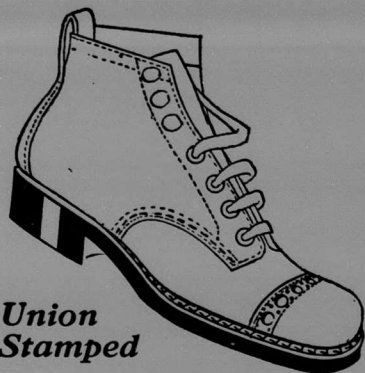
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OPEN TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Automobile Mechanics' Union opened a school for apprentices and journeymen on Wednesday evening. The purpose of this school will be to give to the newly-graduated technical school men some practical instruction in all lines of automobile mechanics, and to give the journeymen an opportunity to keep abreast of the game, and of learning the fine points of their business. The union has succeeded in obtaining some of the best men in the profession to instruct the men, among them Charles North, who will lecture on the electrical departments and upon carburation, Otto Rhode on motors, and R. H. Small on rear ends and chassis in general. The officials have succeeded in getting cross sections and cuts of all instruments used. The present enrollment of the school consists of sixty names, and E. P. McKenney, the treasurer of the union, says that the list is rapidly growing.

If you haven't—register now.



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ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The following have been elected as officers and committeemen of the Anti-Jap Laundry League of San Francisco for the ensuing term: President, P. O. Anderson; vice-president, Walter Lebrecht; secretary, Wm. T. Bonsor; treasurer, J. H. Duncan; sergeant-at-arms, A. A. Moitoret, executive committee—Chas. Steele, H. F. McMahon, Chas. Dowling, W. A. Connolly, C. B. Parker; law and legislative committee—H. F. McMahon, V. J. Stephens, Wm. McGlinchy, P. Farrelly, J. H. Duncan; trustees—A. A. Moitoret, W. A. Connolly, W. Lebrecht, E. M. Schmidt.

WATERFRONT WORKERS' FEDERATION.

The members of the Waterfront Federation have elected the following officers: Martin Richards of the Hoisting Engineers, president; Victor Lehaney of the Warehousemen, vice-president; E. E. Ellison of the Dredgersmen, secretary and treasurer; and John Stewart of the Teamsters, sergeant-at-arms.

SUPPORT FOR S. F. TEACHERS.

Miss Josephine Colby, organizer of the American Federation of Teachers, addressed the San Francisco Labor Council and made an earnest appeal to the delegates to support the local teachers in maintaining their status as affiliated with the labor movement. Her appeal met with a hearty response.

Some recent "nominations" for President remind us that the less there's in a drum the louder the boom.—Boston American.

ALWAYS MAKE THIS YOUR GOLDEN RULE:

"Don't Dance to 'Scab' Music"

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THE FIRST GOOD ONE IN YEARS.

The following editorial appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle, Saturday, March 6th. It is the first good one we have read in that paper for years, and to show our readers that we know a good thing when we see it, we take occasion to publish it for their own delectation, as we know they long ago got out of the habit of reading Chronicle editorials. This is the editorial the fame of which will go around the world, as it is reproduced in the Labor Clarion:

Delays Of The Law.

They Are Illustrated in the Suits Between the City and Utilities.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company is engaged in litigation with this city in respect to rates for gas charged consumers for the three years ending June 30, 1916. It is now 1920 and there is no prospect of any end to the litigation for a long time to come. The amount involved is important to the company and also important to such of the consumers of gas during those years as can be located at this late day.

Laymen insist that there is no sense in maintaining such a condition. They charge that the lawyers on and off the bench are individually and as a body solely responsible for the shocking condition of our court calendars. They are responsible because as members of the Legislature they absolutely control all legislation affecting court practice, as attorneys on the wrong side they exert themselves to defeat instead of administer justice, and as judges on the bench they condone procrastination in the interest of the legal profession.

At any rate, the outrageous condition exists and persists, and as lawyers, and lawyers only, make and administer the laws governing court procedure, the lawyers, and lawyers only, must be held responsible for it. And there is no possible way of avoiding that conclusion.

What the public demand is a speedy way of reaching trial on the merits of cases and of their final disposal. If lawyers cannot contrive laws to effect that there are plenty of laymen who can, and they are likely to do it if this situation is not remedied.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

The Journal of Commerce, which is conducted by some new errand boy for the Chamber of Commerce, has discovered that the slow return to normal or pre-war conditions is due to low production and top-notch wages. It professes to know that labor now produces only 70 per cent of what it did in pre-war times. But the merchants and manufacturers still report and pay income taxes sufficient to prove that they are earning from double to treble profits on their invested capital as compared with the pre-war period. As this class of society includes our finest breeds and most highly developed specimens of intelligence and patriotism, they should set an example of their superior citizenship and voluntarily reduce their profits to a pre-war basis. This would at once reduce the high cost of living. Therefore, we say, gentlemen, it is clearly up to you as the pillars of society to give the good example and not expect the ignorant and roughneck workingmen to take the lead. It is a case of "Noblesse oblige."

The overtime hog keeps others out of a job.



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